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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/383,145	08/26/1999	JOSEPH MICHAEL KNOERLE	BS99-010	6171

7590 03/03/2003
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EXAMINER

LE, KAREN L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2642

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/383,145

Applicant(s)

KNOERLE ET AL./

Examiner

Karen Le

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 December 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1- 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harlow et al. (U. S. 5,206,901).

Regarding claim 1, Harlow teaches a method for preserving resources in an advanced intelligent network telecommunication system having a first telephone connected to a service switching point, a second telephone, a service control point, and a service node, comprising the steps of :

(a) detecting an incoming call to the first telephone by the service switching point (Col. 4, lines 35-49);

(b) checking the busy/idle status of the second telephone by the service control point (Col. 4, lines 55-59); and

Harlow does not teach generating an outgoing call to the second telephone by the service node if, but only if, the second telephone is idle. However, Harlow teaches a Service Circuit Node (SCN) updating the primary telephone number when a person changes offices temporarily from one location to another, giving information to user, and terminating the call (Col. 7, lines 49-68 and Col. 8, lines 1-16). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

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at the time the invention was made to modify Harlow's SCN to generate outgoing calls to the primary telephone and a secondary telephones. In other words, the SCN in Harlow performs some functions to preserve the resources of the advanced intelligent network, and it would have been obvious to assign more functions, such as generating an outgoing call, to further preserve the resources of the network.

Regarding claims 2, 22 and 32 Harlow further teaches said detecting step is performed by a trigger provisioned at the service switching point (Col. 4, lines 35-49).

Regarding claims 3, 23 and 33, Harlow further teaches said trigger is a termination attempt trigger (Col. 6, lines 51-53).

Regarding claims 4 and 25, Harlow further teaches said checking step is performed by the service control point by sending a Monitor-for- Change message to, and by receiving a Status Reported message from, the service switching point (Col. 4, lines 49-60).

Regarding claims 5 and 8, Harlow further teaches the service control point and the service node exchange messages via X.25 interface (Fig 1, item 125 and 170).

Regarding claims 6, 16 and 26 Harlow further teaches said second telephone is a wireless telephone(Fig. 1, item 131) that is served by a home location register(Fig. 1, item 131).

Regarding claims 7, 17,27 and 34 Harlow further teaches said checking step is performed by the service control point sending a Monitor-for-Change message to, and receiving a Status Reported message from, said first service switching point, and sending an IS-41 LocationRequest message to, and receiving an IS-41 LocationRequest Return Result message from, said home location register (Col. 5, lines 39-48).

Regarding claim 9, Harlow further teaches checking the busy/idle status of the first telephone.

Regarding claim 10, Harlow further teaches the outgoing call to the second telephone is only generated if both the first and the second telephones are idle (Col.4, lines 55-60).

Regarding claim 11, Harlow further teaches a method for providing simultaneous ringing service in an advanced intelligent network telecommunication system having a primary wireline telephone connected to a first service switching point, a secondary telephone, and a database, comprising the steps of:

- (a) associating the telephone numbers of the primary and secondary telephones in the database (col. 5, lines 30-31);
- (b) detecting an incoming call to the primary telephone (Col. 4, lines 35-49);
- (c) checking the busy/idle status of the primary and the secondary telephones (Col. 4, lines 55-59);

Harlow does not teach generating by a service node a first outgoing call to the secondary telephone if, but only if, both the primary and the secondary telephone are idle. However, Harlow teaches a Service Circuit Node (SCN) updating the primary telephone number when a person changes offices temporarily from one location to another, giving information to user, and terminating the call (Col. 7, lines 49-68 and Col. 8, lines 1-16). Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harlow's SCN to generate a first outgoing call to the primary telephone and a second outgoing call to the secondary telephone. In other words, the SCN in Harlow performs some functions to preserve

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the resources of the advanced intelligent network, and it would have been obvious to assign more functions, such as generating an outgoing call, to further preserve the resources of the network.

(d) generating a first outgoing call to the primary telephone and a second outgoing call to the secondary telephone if, but only if, both the primary and the secondary telephones are idle (Col. 4, lines 59-69); and

(e) upon answering by the primary telephone or the secondary telephone, connecting the incoming call to the telephone that has answered and canceling the call to the other telephone that has not answered (Col. 5, lines 49-54).

Regarding claim 12, Harlow further teaches the database (Fig. 1, 175) is maintained at a service control point (Fig. 1, item 170) within the advanced intelligent network, and wherein said detecting step is performed by a trigger provisioned at said first service switching point (Fig. 1, item 110).

Regarding claims 13 and 35, Harlow further teaches said generating step is performed by a service node (Fig. 1, item 125) in the advanced intelligent network (Col. 7, lines 60-68 and Col. 8, lines 1-18).

Regarding claim 14, Harlow further teaches the secondary telephone is a wireline telephone that is connected to a second service switching point.

Regarding claim 21, Harlow further teaches an advanced intelligent network telecommunication system comprising:

(a) a first service switching point (Fig. 1, item 110) connected to a primary telephone of a subscriber, said primary telephone (Fig. 1, item 122) having a primary telephone number;

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(b) a service control point having a database (Fig. 1, item 175) associating the primary telephone number with a secondary telephone number of a secondary telephone (Fig. 1, item 136) of the subscriber;

(c) means for detecting an incoming call to the primary telephone (Col. 4, lines 35-41);

(d) means for checking the busy/idle status of the primary and secondary telephones (Col. 4, lines 55-59); and

Harlow does not teach a service node having the capability of generating multiple calls simultaneously, wherein when the incoming call to the primary telephone is detected, the service control point checks the busy/idle status of the primary and secondary telephones, and the service control point forwards the call to the service node for generating a first outgoing call to the primary telephone and a second outgoing call to the secondary telephone if, but only if, both the primary and the secondary telephones are idle. However, Harlow teaches Service circuit node (SCN) updating the primary telephone number when a person changes offices temporarily from one location to another, giving information to user, and terminate the call (Col. 7, lines 49-68 and Col. 8, lines 1-16). Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harlow's SCN to generate outgoing calls to the primary telephone and a secondary telephones.

Regarding claim 24, Harlow further teaches said secondary telephone is a wireline telephone (Fig. 1, item 122) connected to a second service switching point (Fig. 1, item 122).

Regarding claim 31, Harlow further teaches a method for providing simultaneous ringing service to a wireline telephone of an advanced intelligent network telecommunication system and a wireless telephone of a wireless intelligent network, comprising the steps of:

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- (a) associating the telephone numbers of the wireline telephone (Fig. 1, item 122) and the wireless telephone (Fig. 1, item 136) in a database accessible by a service control point;
- (b) detecting an incoming call to the wireline telephone (fig. 2, item 208);
- (c) checking the busy/idle status of the wireline telephone (Fig.1, item 122) and the wireless telephone (Fig. 2, item 136) (Fig. 2, 212 and 218) ;

Harlow does not teach generating by a service node a first outgoing call to the wireless telephone and a second outgoing call to the wireline telephone if, but only if, both the wireline telephone and the secondary telephone are available to receive calls. However, Harlow teaches Service circuit node (SCN) updating the primary telephone number when a person changes offices temporarily from one location to another, giving information to user, and terminate the call (Col. 7, lines 49-68 and Col. 8, lines 1-16). Thus, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Harlow's SCN to generate a first outgoing call to the wireless telephone and a second outgoing call to the wireline telephone if, but only if, both the wireline telephone and the secondary telephone are available to receive calls.

- (e) after one of the wireline telephone and the wireless telephone answers the incoming call, connecting the incoming call to the telephone that has answered and canceling the call to the telephone that has not answered (fig. 2, item 228, 232) (col. 5, lines 49-56).

Regarding claims 18, 28, 36, 20, 30, 38 and 40, Harlow does not teach said first outgoing call is generated about four seconds after said second outgoing call is generated. the predetermined duration is a tunable variable.

Regarding claims 19,29, 37 and 39, Harlow does not teach the method further comprising the steps of:

connecting the incoming call to the telephone that has answered, keeping the incoming call connected through the service node for a predetermined duration, and upon expiration of the predetermined duration, withdrawing the service node from the incoming call connection.

This is inherent or at least obvious when two calls are being bridged together (e.g., in case transferring calls). That is, one call (leg) must be connected before the other call (leg) is disconnected.

Conclusion

3. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to
Crystal Park II, Sixth Floor (Receptionist)
2121 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Karen Le whose telephone number is 703-308-4998. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad Matar, can be reached on (703) 305-4731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4750.

Karen Le

KLL

January 31, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ahmad Matar", written in a cursive style.

AHMAD MATAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600